

Choice Poetry.

WHOM, NOT HAVING SEEN, WE LOVE.

It is easy to love when eye meets eye,
And the glance reveals the heart;
When the flush on the cheek can the soul be-
speak,
And the lips in gladness part;
There's a thrilling bliss in a loving kiss,
And a spell in a kindly tone,
And the spirit hath chains of tenderness
To fetter and bind its own.

But a holier spell and a deeper joy
From a purer fountain flow,
When the soul sends higher its incense fire,
And rests no more below;
When the heart goes up to the gate of heaven,
And bows before the throne,
And striking its harp for sins forgiven,
Calls the Saviour all its own.

Though we gaze now on the lovely brow
That felt for us the thorn;
Though afar from home we pilgrims roam,
And our feet with toil are worn;
Thou' we never have press'd that pierced hand,
It is etched on our lives above;
And we own his care in grateful prayer,
Whom, not having seen, we love.

We have felt him near, for many a year,
When at eve we bent the knee;
That every breath, that glorious faith,
Dear Saviour, came from thee.
When we stood beside the dying bed,
And watched the soul's escape,
In the darkening hour we felt his power,
As it stilled the waves of woe.

And still, as we climb the hills of time,
And the lamps of earth grow dim,
We are listening on from faith to sight,
We are gazing on to Him;
And away from idols of earthly mould,
Enraptured we gaze above,
And long to be where his arms enfold,
Whom, not having seen, we love.

HOME.

More than building stately mansions,
More than dress and fine array,
More than domes of lofty steeples,
More than stately power and sway—
Make your home both neat and tasteful,
Bright and pleasant, always fair,
Where each heart shall rest contented,
Grateful for each beauty there.

More than lofty swelling titles,
More than fashion's lured glare,
More than Mammon's gilded honors,
More than thoughts can well compare—
See that home is made attractive
By surroundings pure and bright;
Trees, arranged with taste and order,
Flowers, with all their sweet delight.

Seek to make your home most lovely—
Let it be a smiling spot,
Where, in sweet contentment resting,
Care and sorrow are forgot,
Where the flowers and trees are waving,
Birds will sing their sweetest song;
Where the purest thought will linger,
Confidence and love belong.

There each heart will rest contented,
Seldom wishing to roam,
Or, if roaming, still will cherish
Memories of that pleasant home.
Such a home will be the better:
Pure and lacking no control;
Home with pure and bright surroundings,
Leaves its impress on the soul.

Miscellaneous.

Humiliating Thoughts.

There are so many facts staring us at all
times full in the face, any one of which
tends to demonstrate our littleness; the
truth that we are but the offspring of an
hour, and in a few days must fade away
and be forgotten; that we rarely see the
proud and selfish of our race, who move as
though they felt themselves infinitely above
their brethren, but we are reminded that
man is as grass, and how quickly he will
fade and wither away. Our friends will
lay us decently beneath the sod, affection
will rear a stone, and perhaps plant a
flower over our graves, but the mound
that covers us will soon be levelled with
the surrounding soil—the stone will fall,
and the resting place of one of the forgot-
ten millions of the race of man will be ob-
literated. It is hard to realize that pride
can exist in the heart of him who knoweth
these solemn truths, but so it is. How abun-
dant is the pride of station, of wealth,
of birth, and yet how fleeting and like a
summer flower is all things—even life
itself!—Seek, then, oh man, to humble
thyself before the throne of Him who hold-
eth the whirlwind in his grasp, and yet who
permitteth not even a sparrow to fall to the
ground unheeded.

THE CARE OF THE EYES.

First, never
use a desk or table with your face toward
a window. In such case the rays of light
coming directly upon the pupil of the eyes
and causing an unnatural and forced con-
traction thereof, soon permanently injures
the sight. Next, when your table or desk is
near a window, sit so that your face turns
from, not towards it, while you are writing.
If your face is toward the window, the ob-
lique rays strike the eye and injure it nearly
as much as the direct rays when you sit in
front of the window. It is always best to
sit or stand, while reading or writing, with
the window behind you, and next to that
with the light coming over the left side—
then the light illumines the paper or book,
and does not shine abruptly on the eye ball.
The same remarks are applicable to artificial
light. We are often asked which is the
best light—gas, candles, oil or cam-
phene. Our answer is, it is immaterial
which, provided the light of either be strong
enough, and does not flicker.

Beautiful coquettes, who set hearts

on fire, generally kindle the flames not
only without a match, but without the
least dream of a match.

He who will break his last loaf with
you, but never his faith, is a true friend.

Girl's Ideas of Men.

At sixteen, a girl considers no man good
enough to be her husband. She must have
a real, live archangel, with "humid orbs," a
marble brow," on which "cluster wavy
tresses, black as the raven's wing;" a
moustache of silken softness, and chin hue;
in a word, no human being, of flesh and
blood qualities, but an altogether sweet and
lovely and ideal creature, in purple and
linen, with plenty of money and no small
vices. Unfortunately, no such person ex-
ists. He is a pleasant myth of the butter,
thunder-school of romance, and has no ma-
terial form in this world of corner lots, dry
goods and gas bills. At eighteen the girl
discovers that unwholesome truth, and
changes her views accordingly. She is prob-
ably in love by this time with some decent-
looking and sensible young fellow, who,
though hardly an archangel, does very well
to idealize.

Then it must be a great man. A judge
of the Supreme Court might do; a general
would be very acceptable; the President of
the United States would be just the thing;
or a foreign nobleman. He remains good-
looking, penniless and clever, and the as-
piring young lady loves him as much as
ever.

Finally, when the affair is settled, she
either weds him at twenty, settles down
into an excellent matron, and enjoys her
life; or breaks her heart, and marries a
tallow-chandler, bald but wealthy, at twenty-
five, and regrets it at her leisure. Such is
the general history of maidens who set
forth with the idea of marrying nothing
short of a novelized hero.

Life in New York.

New York is a treadmill—it is the great
workshop of the nation. The more busi-
ness, success and wealth that a man has,
the harder he labors. Wm. B. Astor, in
his little one story house on Prince street,
is hard at work from an early hour to that
of midnight; Stewart, in his marble palace,
run down all the day, the earliest at his
store and the last to leave it frothy and ir-
ritable as the day closes; the leading law-
yers working as mill horses, at it at home
half the night after the toil of the day; the
worried banker, fuming from morn to night
—are only specimens of a life of toil in
New York. Once into business there and
there is no rest, no let up. Men are pre-
maturely old. All things are done on the
high-pressure principle. Men live in a hot
house—come up in a day and go down in
an hour. Most men live up town or out of
town. They hurry up in the morning,
hurry down their breakfast, hurry down to
the store, hurry all day long. Men have
no time for domestic life. Some would not
know their children on the street if they
met them, as they go away early and leave
them in bed, and come home too late to
find them up. And at all this day gather-
ings—concerts, matinees, galleries of fine
arts—few gentlemen are to be seen; they
have no time. Ladies must go alone, or be
under escort of the soldiers of fortune who
hang around hotels and other places look-
ing for their prey. And this eternal atten-
tion to business and neglect of home duties,
leads to premature old age, brain disorders,
so fearfully prevalent in New York, and
also tends to scandal and divorce.—Boston
Journal.

Widows' griefs are often short lived.

Once upon a time, runs an oriental story,
a young and lovely woman was called
upon to mourn the death of her lord. As
she loved him in life with all the fervor of
adoration, her grief at his demise was in-
conceivable. She filled the air with plaints;
declared herself the most wretched of
women; and in the intensity of her grief
made a vow that she would wed no new
lord, till the stream that ran by her house
should reverse its course. A few weeks
after, she was observed busily engaged in
darning up the stream.

VERY POOR.

A trifling young fellow
in one of our neighboring counties, not
long since, won the affections of the daugh-
ter of a bluff, honest Dutchman of some
wealth. On asking the old man for her,
he opened with a romantic speech about his
being "a poor young man," &c. "Ya, ya,"
said the old man, "I know all about it;
but you is a little too poor—you has nader
money nor character."

SICKNESS FROM EXPOSURE TO A
DRAFT.

A man in New Haven procured
a certificate of exemption from military ser-
vice by the following process:
Having procured a pair of old boots he
deliberately knocked off the heel of one, and
as deliberately walked into the doctor's
office. There was necessarily an inequality
in the length of the pedals, and a peculiar
"dot-and-go-one" gait that could not be
mistaken. A certificate of "defective
limbs" was pocketed, and the relieved
teamster departed.

A letter from one of Wilson's Zou-
aves, at Pensacola, says they are sleeping

in luxurious spring beds and upon pillows
of the softest down, upon which the fair
daughters of Secession have been wont to
close their languid eyes. The Zou-aves
 lounge upon carved sofas, survey themselves
through splendid mirrors, and revel in the
rich libraries for "books to read." They
 stroll upon verandahs, and pluck oranges
 and lemons in gardens scented by magni-
ficus and olives. Plenty of stray chick-
ens, geese, ducks, pigs, &c., yet remain, and
beef in abundance. Verily, the Zou-aves
 are in clover.

The ringleaders of the world—The

young ladies who lead their lovers on by
hopes of marriage

Hope.

There is a fire, residing in the breast of
every mortal, that burns brightly and cheer-
fully—and it is hope. Around it our feel-
ings gather themselves, just they should
become cold and frozen, and receive warmth
and strength. And here, too, our courage,
our ambition comes, and kindles into ac-
tivity. Hope is the anchor of life. De-
prived of its presence, like the ship upon the
briny deep without a helmsman, and
driven hither and thither by storm and tem-
pest, we would become stranded upon the
shores of True. Hope is sweet and heaven-
born. It is the dim light by which we en-
deavor to catch faint glimpses of the great
Future.

Capt. Gwynne and the Ram Arkansas.

Capt. Gwynne, the captain of the gun-
boat Tyler, it will be remembered, was sent
up the Yazoo to look after the Arkansas.
He found her, and the next thing that was
seen of him he came around the point, the
Arkansas in his rear, putting balls through
his stern at every shot. Coming to the
flag-ship some time afterward to report, he
stated that he had "brought in the rebel
ram Arkansas." He was here the man, he
said, who had been sent out to procure
game for breakfast. Looking for rabbits
and prairie chickens, he encountered a
grizzly bear. The brute caught firmly
hold of his coat tail, evening him to rest;
without standing on the order of his going,
flashing into camp, with bear close behind,
he announced his success to his comrades.
"Here, boys," he cried, as the bear
bounced over among them, "I have fetch-
ed game."

Cowardly Surrenders Reproved.

MACON, Ga., Aug. 22.—The fol-
lowing is an extract from a general order
issued by General Meull, which order is
to govern the movements of the troops in
this division: "Any officer in this division
who permits his command to be surprised,
or who, while he has a round of ammuni-
tion left, surrenders to the enemy, will be
tried for neglect of duty and cowardice,
and, if found guilty, will be shot, according
to the Articles of War. A surprise is
never excusable, and there can never be
any palliation for an offence so grave. A
surrender is only excusable when there are
no longer any defenders or means of de-
fence, or when there is no possible hope or
chance of cutting through the enemy, and
then the true soldier will strike one more
blow for honor, however hopeless the chan-
ces of victory."

GIRLS IN THE ARMY.—Two girls, aged

respectively eighteen and twenty years, bail-
ing from Hagerstown, Md., were in custody
in the Provost Marshal's office in Washing-
ton, on Thursday, arrayed in full uniform.
According to their own statement they have
been in the army some months, one of them
asserting they had participated in the bat-
tle of Bull Run. General Wadsworth, af-
ter lecturing them on the folly of their
course, started them on their homeward
way.

From Havana and Mexico we have

late news—from the latter to the 1st instant,
and from the former to the 16th in-
stant. Affairs in Mexico are still unsettled
to a great extent, but there are evidences of
a grand combination or union feeling grow-
ing up among the Mexican people, and
they will certainly make a strong effort to
drive out the French army of invasion, if
possible.

DON'T RUB THE EYES.—A young lady

of Hartford, a few days ago lost the sight
of one eye and will most probably lose the
other, by working on blue army cloth—
Her eyes were somewhat inflamed from the
effects of a cold, and it was while in that
state that she rubbed them with her fingers,
which were discolored by the blue cloth.

CALICO AMBUSH.—Some time ago, an

affectionate wife, accompanied by three
smiling children, paid a visit to her hus-
band who was confined in the county jail,
and according to justice was to "stretch
henp" the next day. After remaining
about an hour and a half she told the old
gentleman that it was time for her to go
home, as little John might become restless
lying in the cradle so long. Before taking
her departure she asked the husband
whether he would not allow the children to
come in to-morrow and see him hang.
"No," replied her beloved, "they will be of
no use." "Pshaw, you old fool, I never
saw a man like you, can't you allow your
children one bit of pleasure?"

A pedlar being asked by a long,

spindle-shaaked wag, if he had any tin
overall, answered: "No, but I have a pair
of candle moulds that will just fit you."

Why do you drive such a pitiful

looking creature as that? Why don't you
put a heavier coat of flesh on him?" said
a traveler to an Irish car driver. "A heav-
ier coat of flesh! By the powers, the poor
creature can hardly carry what little there
is on him now!"

A woman near New Bedford, Conn.,

opposed her husband's proposal to enlist.
He enlisted, however, and she yielded,
sorrowfully. They shortly after took a
walk together. For a long time both kept
silent on the subject that was nearest the
thoughts of each. Finally the wife spoke:
"I suppose you have made up your mind,"
said she; "but I want you to understand,
that if you ever run, I will never live with
you again."

If a man is odious in society, he

might as well be in prison; the worst pris-
ers are not of stone.

The Free States.

Although many families in the free States
are mourning over the loss of their cher-
ished idols, the condition of these States them-
selves present a most gratifying prospect
when contrasted with the condition of all
the seceded and most of the Border States.
There is an abundance of everything—plenty
to eat, plenty to wear, and plenty of well-
paid employment in the free States. No
classes feel the war severely but those who
have lost their friends in battle and those
who own large estates. Shall this comfort
and content—this prosperity and peace—
be destroyed? Such a catastrophe can only
happen if the plots and counterplots of the
sympathizers with Secession are permitted
to triumph. Who would envy the inhu-
manity and baseness of men who, not con-
tent with wishing God speed to rebels, toil
incessantly to reduce the free States to the
miserable condition of the rebellious, des-
tated, starving, and bankrupt South?

THE LARGEST CITY IN THE WORLD.

A very erroneous idea is indulged in by
many people in relation to the largest city in
the world, many confidently asserting that
London, or, as it is frequently termed, the
Great Metropolis, is far superior, both in
size and the number of its inhabitants.
But such is not the case. Jeddo, the capi-
tal of Japan, is, without exception, the lar-
gest and most populous city in the world.
It contains the vast number of 1,500,000
inhabitants, and 5,000,000 of human souls.
Many of the streets are 19 Japanese in
length, which is equivalent to 22 English
miles.

The commerce of Jeddo far exceeds that

of any other city in the world, and the sea
along its coast is constantly white with the
sails of ships. Their vessels sail to the
southern portion of the empire, where they
are laden with rice, tea, sea-oil, tobacco,
silk, cotton, and tropical fruits, all of which
find a ready market in the north; and then
return freighted with salt, oil, iron, and
various other productions of the north,
which have a market in the south.

Mr. Charles Flagg, of Lancaster,

has proved his patriotism by sending six of
his sons (his whole family) to fight for the
Union and the Constitution, viz: Henry C.
Flagg, 73d Pennsylvania, Pop's Army;
Charles S. Flagg, Jr., 1st Penn.-Vla. cav-
alry, Gen. Barry; William E. Flagg, 73d
Pennsylvania, Col. Lambright; George D.
Flagg, in the volunteer marine service;
Edward P. Flagg, 5th Pennsylvania caval-
ry; James D. Flagg, 122d Pennsylvania,
Col. Franklin. All honor to the parents
who thus sent forth their sons to battle for
their country and the right.

THE RULING PASSION.—A story is told

of WASHINGTON ALLSTON that he once
had an old Jew to sit for a portrait, a very
beaky child of Israel, in whom angelic at-
tributes were not commonly supposed to
reside; yet at a certain stage, when the
work was nearly completed, his Hebrew
countenance suddenly grew so radiant as to
challenge not only the admiration but the
curiosity of the artist. "Your expression
was uncommonly fine," said ALLSTON, as
the Jew rose to depart; "if you will not
think it impertinent, I should like to ask you
what you were thinking of?" "Vell, sir,
I shall tell you. I was thinking how much
monish you would get for this picture when
it is finished."

A CONTRABAND'S ESTIMATE OF JACK-
SON.

The AUGUSTA Chronicle says that
some one asked Stonewall's old negro body
servant how he came to be so much in the
confidence of his master. "Lord, sir,"
said he, "mussa never tell me nuffin; but
the way I knows this:—Mussa says his
prayers twice a day—morning and night;
but if he gets out of bed two or three times
in the night to pray, you see, I just com-
menced packing my haversack, for I knows
there will be the devil to pay next day."

APT REPORT.—The following is reported

as a fact.—A Louisville Union lady, a few
days ago, called on a Secesh friend, and
felt obliged to listen to her tirade. On
rising to leave, she noticed and praised a
portrait of General GEORGE WASHINGTON,
whereupon the she Rebel remarked:—"I
intend to get fine portraits of JEFF. DAVIS
and BEAUREGARD, and hang up one on
each side of that." "Do," said Union;
"we read in the Bible that our Saviour
was hung between two thieves."

Rev. Dr. BRACKENRIDGE severely

and yet unintentionally rebuked Northern
prints of the Breckinridge stamp when he
said, in one of his late speeches, that he had
never yet heard a traitor talk of a loyal
man without denouncing him as an Aboli-
tionist.

The Cleveland Leader announces

that a very pretty young lady of that city
offers to kiss any able-bodied, good-look-
ing young man who will enlist. Improv-
ing upon the idea, the editor of a Wheel-
ing paper suggests that some of our pretty,
rosy-lipped young ladies offer to marry such
of the young men as will enlist after they
return from the war.

THE CROPS IN NEW YORK.—The har-
vest in this State promises to be one of the

most bountiful ever known. Some of the
Western counties have yielded almost their
old-fashioned crop of wheat, both in quan-
tity and quality. There has been a de-
ficiency of hay, owing to the dry season in
some parts of the State, but it is more than
made up by the abundance produced else-
where. On the whole the people of New-
York have the greatest cause for rejoicing
over an unusually prolific harvest.—New
York Evening Express.

From the Columbus (O.) Statesman.

A Terrific Encounter with a Boa Con-
strictor.

One of the most thrilling incidents which
has ever come to our knowledge occurred a
few days since in a "side show" with VAN
AMMURAIT & Co.'s Menagerie, where two
enormous snakes, an anaconda and a boa
constrictor, are on exhibition. Both of the
huge reptiles are kept in one case with a
glass top, opening at the side, and the keep-
er was engaged in the act of feeding them
when the event occurred. The larger of the
snakes, the boa constrictor, which is
some thirty feet long and as large around
the middle as a man's thigh, had just swal-
lowed two rabbits when the keeper intro-
duced his arm and body into the cage for
the purpose of reaching a third to the ana-
conda at the opposite corner.

While in this position the boa, not satis-
fied with his share of the rations, made a
spring, probably with the intention of se-
curing the remaining rabbit, but instead
fastened his jaws upon the keeper's hand,
and, with the rapidity of lightning, threw
three coils around the poor fellow, thus
rendering him entirely helpless. His shouts
of distress at once brought several men to
his assistance, and among them, fortun-
ately, was a well-known showman, named
TOWNSEND, a man of great muscular pow-
er, and, what was of much more importance,
one who had been familiar with the habits
of these repulsive monsters all his life, hav-
ing owned some of the largest ones ever
brought to this country.

The situation of the keeper was now par-
ticularly in the extreme. The first thing to be
done was to uncoil the snake from around
him, but if in attempting this the reptile
should become in the least degree angered,
he would, in a second, contract his coils
with a power sufficient to crush the life out
of an ox. A single quick contraction of the
creature, and the keeper's soul would be in
eternity! This TOWNSEND fully under-
stood; so without attempting to disturb the
boa's hold upon the keeper's hand, he man-
aged by powerful, yet extremely cautious
movements, to uncoil the snake without ex-
citing him, after which by the united
efforts of two strong men, the jaws were
priced open and the man released in a com-
pletely exhausted condition. The bite of
the boa constrictor is not poisonous, and,
although the bitten hand was immensely
swollen the next day, no serious results
were apprehended. A more narrow escape
from a most horrible death, it would be
difficult to imagine.

Opinions of Tennessee Unionists.

The Union men there regard the Admin-
istration as the exponent of the Constitu-
tion, the executor of the laws. They can
draw no such subtle distinctions as to be in
favor of the Constitution and the laws, and
to be opposed to the Administration, whose
duty as well as whose endeavor it is to sup-
port that Constitution and enforce those
laws. They rightfully regard the Execu-
tive as the Commander-in-chief of the Army
and Navy, and therefore believe that the
mode of prosecuting this war should be left
with him, and that the people, like Aaron
and Hur by Moses, should hold up his
hands when they become heavy. They ap-
preciate the fact that it is not now a contest
as to who shall be President. That is set-
tled in a constitutional manner by a consti-
tutional majority. It is, shall we have a
Constitution, shall we have a President at
all? It is not a struggle for party, but for
existence. If the Administration succeed
in crushing the rebellion, it is not a triumph
of any party, but of the whole country.
The Administration is the only power by
which the rebellion can be overcome. If it
is not sustained, then we are without
hope. Hence Tennessee Union men do not
praise to inquire what were the party prin-
ciples which induced the election of the
President, but how is that President to be
supported. For in his hands is placed the
national issue of life and death, and if those
partisans were not simply content to "seem
the battle afar off," like Job's war-horse,
but would come and participate in the
struggle, observe its features, witness its
ebb and flow, they could find more profit-
able employment than in protracted discus-
sions of lengthy resolutions formally intro-
duced into self-styled conservative conven-
tions, whose object it is to favor the war, but
oppose its prosecution.

What Would They Do?

The Breckinridge faction always wind up
their jeremiads against the Government and
the "abolition war," by asserting that we
never can have "the Constitution as it is,"
and the Union as it was," until that great
sham and receptacle of all that is treason-
able, which they miscall the Democratic Par-
ty, is put in power. That is a long time
to wait; and how are we to stand it almost
three years more, with increasing debt and
additional sacrifice of lives? To be sure,
they guard themselves very well against the
latter, for it has been the constant care of
their leaders, as it was of Young Norval's
father, to keep their followers at home and
prevent them from volunteering. A good
many of them swear, too, that they will
not honor the draft when it is presented.
But what will they do when the time comes
for them to again low over the public fod-
der and riot on the public spoils? They
do not condescend to tell the people. How
are they going to compose these differen-
ces? They stand mute. They want peo-
ple to have faith, without asking. That is
asking too much. The memories of Bu-
chanan, Bigler, Cobb, Floyd, Thompson,
Breckinridge, and the rest, are yet too fresh.

Many young men would pay very

little regard to the church bells but for
the thought of the church bellows.

Terrible Retribution for the Murder of
General McCook.

The Boston Traveller of Friday says:—
Our correspondent connected with the
division of General McCook, at Battle
Creek, Tennessee, furnishes us with the
following authentic account of the terrible
retribution upon the inhabitants living near
the scene of the murder, by the Ohio Ninth:
"The Ninth Ohio is a German regiment
and was raised by Brigadier-General Wil-
lich, now commanding General Johnson's
brigade in our division. This regiment
were wholly devoted to General McCook;
they loved him with all the ardor of the
German soul, and only waited an opportu-
nity to attest their fidelity by the most
heroic daring. To avenge such men, is to
ensure a terrible vengeance.

"And this they carried out upon the in-
habitants of the country around the scene
of this cold blooded murder. The next
morning the entire regiment, smarting
under the loss of their noble commander,
and their rage intensified by nursing their
passion during the previous night, proceed-
ed to scour the country.

"Every citizen they found they shot or
hung; every house they passed, unless
positive proof was given of their Union
sentiment, was burned to the ground with
all its contents, while the women and
children were compelled to stand by and
see it burn.

"In this way some seventy-five citizens
were made to pay the vindictive penalty for
this guerrilla attack, and undoubtedly many
of them received a merited death. But
some, alas, it is feared, suffered wrongfully
the fearful punishment. Some sixty houses
were burnt also.

Death of McCullough, the Missouri
Guerrilla.

On Tuesday afternoon, eight or ten of the
newly enrolled militia of Edina were out on
a private scout of their own, looking for
the guerrillas from PORTER's main body.
Eight miles from Edina they espied Col-
onel FARRIS H. McCULLOUGH, who had
abandoned PORTER, and was now alone
making his way eastward. Espying them
he entered the brush. They surrounded
the place. One brave man—Mr. HOLMES,
of Edina—ventured to penetrate the lair of
the lion. He did so. McCULLOUGH raised
his rifle and threatened to kill him if he
did not instantly retire. Nothing daunted,
Mr. HOLMES also raised his gun and de-
manded an instant surrender. The brave
Colonel saw the odds against him and sur-
rendered. They conveyed him to Edina—
placed him in charge of Captain SELLS.

The next morning a train with an armed
escort proceeded from Edina to Kirksville.
McCULLOUGH was sent along. On arriv-
ing at Kirksville the news of the capture of
this famous guerrilla excited the utmost
enthusiasm among our troops. He was
confined a brief time with the other pris-
oners. Meantime a court-martial was held,
and he was sentenced to be shot that very
afternoon. He received the information of
his fate with considerable composure, but
protested against it. Leaning against the
fence he wrote a few lines to his wife.
These, with his watch, he delivered to the
officer to be given to her. Upon the way
to his execution he requested the privilege
to give the command to fire, which was
granted. All being ready, he said—"What
I have done, I have done as a principle
of right. Aim at the heart. Fire!"

The command taking the soldiers by sur-
prise, one fired sooner than the rest. The
ball entering his breast he fell, while the
other shots passed over him. Falling with
one leg doubled under the body he request-
ed to have it straightened out. While this
was being done, he said, "I forgive you
for this barbarous act." The squad having
reloaded their pieces, another volley was
fired, this time into his body, and he died.
His remains were committed to friends in
the place.

Gen. Cluseret's Opinion of the American
Soldier.

The semi-official paper *Le Pays*, pub-
lishes the extract of a letter written by
Gen. CLUSERET to one of his friends in
Paris, in which he gives the following de-
scription of the soldiers he has under his
command:—

"After two months of campaign and suf-
ferings such as I have never endured, even
in the Crimean war, where we never were
in want of food or exhausted by long
marches, I can speak to you knowingly of
the American soldier. During all that time
we have been marching night and day,
often times without bread, with half of our
men shoeless, exposed to a chilly rain,
without shelter, tent or village. We have
thus walked between one hundred and fifty
and two hundred miles.

"But that which, in my estimation,
makes the American soldier the first in the
world—the equal of the French soldier—is
that I never heard him utter a complaint
or grumble. I never was compelled to in-
flict a punishment upon him. When I
ordered a straggler to fall in, he used to
show me his naked feet and hurry on as
much as he could. I have but a word to
express my opinion of the American sol-
dier—he is an admirable soldier. He
adds to the qualities of the French a pa-
tience and resignation which I did not think
possible for a soldier ever to acquire."

An Incident in the South—A Tennessee
Soldier Shot by the Rebels.

The New Orleans Delta has the follow-
ing narrative of the shooting of a Tennessee
sold

ADDRESS
OF THE
Union State Central Committee
TO THE
LOYAL MEN OF PENNSYLVANIA.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE UNION STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, Commonwealth Building, No. 612 Chestnut Street.

PHILADELPHIA, August 26, 1862.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—In times of war the political organizations of a people are surrounded or postponed to the public emergencies. During the Revolutionary war there was no party against Washington but the Tories or the traitors. During the war of 1812, the enemies of the Administration of Mr. Madison soon became as infamous as the foreign invaders themselves. The war with Mexico was waged, as results have proved, by slaveholding statesmen, in order that one State more might be added to the number they have lately forced into treason; yet the public man who opposed it soon became unpopular, and its victorious general was nominated for the Presidency by the very party that dissented from the policy which resulted in the war. These are the eloquent teachings of the past. We are now in a death struggle with the most powerful foe to human liberty on earth. This enemy is strengthened by slavery in America, and sustained by the monarchies of the Old World. The issue is clearly made—the contending parties openly arrayed against each other. There is not a nation, an individual, or an idea opposed to human freedom that is not enlisted against this Government and in favor of the rebellion. We are ourselves our only friends. Within ourselves is our only hope. We can have no sympathy from any other Power in the world—no sympathy that is sincere and effectual. The State Central Committee, appointed by the Union State Convention, composed of the loyal men of Pennsylvania, who met to consider what was proper to be done in this crisis, have a simple duty to perform in this their first address. They have only to ask whether the examples of the two wars with Great Britain, and the admonitions of the war with Mexico, shall be recollected or rejected in this gloomy hour, and whether the American people will cordially support the Government in putting down the rebellion.

The State Central Committee would impress upon the people of Pennsylvania that the one great subject for them to consider is the danger to the Republic. There is no prejudice or opinion that should not be postponed, and, if necessary, sacrificed, to avert the common peril. The Convention from which the committee derived its authority acted in this spirit, and it is now your duty to come forward and sustain the candidates that Convention placed in nomination. We make this appeal to all loyal men. They only are loyal who recognize this war as one waged for our national existence—who give an ardent and unquestioning support to the Administration—who sustain all the measures of Congress for the maintenance of the war-making power—who see in the Southern Confederacy, and those who are in alliance with it, the enemies of Civilization and Liberty—and who do nothing to weaken the hands of the Executive. They are not merely disloyal who take arms in their hands, and combine themselves into an army. He is a rebel who abjures his allegiance and becomes an enemy to his flag; but he is a traitor, who, while enjoying the protection of the Government, and ostensibly observing his pledge of allegiance, contrives to bring dishonor and defeat upon his country. These rebels and these traitors are called upon to meet. We must encounter them on the battle-field and at the ballot-box. The ballot-box is the great source of popular power. If beaten there, our victories will be fruitless, our sufferings unrewarded, our sacrifices barren, and the glory and valor of our soldiers will end in the triumph of the Southern rebellion and a dishonorable peace.

It is unnecessary to restate the causes of the war. Our opponents have made them the substance of calumny and misrepresentation. For answer, we appeal to the living history familiar to all men. We need not remind the people that at the basis of the Southern rebellion there exists a hatred of Northern men and Northern institutions—of our social, political and revenue systems. This has inspired their leaders during two generations. Wedded to an institution which has demoralized them in demoralizing their labor, and cultivating the earth by an enslaved race of men, they have made their slaves the source of their political power, and have ruled the nation with the products of slave labor. The happy hours of our national progress have for years been embittered by their insolence. All legislation that looked to the prosperity of the Northern States and protection to their industry has been opposed and defeated by them. With the growth of Northern strength, as the result of free institutions and free toil, came the possession of political power and the gradual resistance to the encroachments of slavery. Nor need we remind the people of the outrages that followed the efforts of the slaveholders to recover their unholy and despotic dominion. The outrages upon Kansas; the studied insults to Northern Senators and Representatives; the ceaseless abuse of the Northern people; and the gradual concentration of the military and naval power in the hands of the traitors, all contemplated the restoration of their ascendancy, and enabled them to inaugurate the treason which culminated in war. Strengthened by a wicked Administration, and sustained by timid and treacherous public men in the free States, they were permitted to organize an armed resistance, and to make fearful advances, before the Government could strike a blow in its own defence.

The election of Mr. Lincoln to the Presidency, so fortunate for the country, and so fruitful of saving consequences to the whole people, baffled the immediate purposes of the conspirators. The adversaries of Mr. Lincoln's Administration are in nearly every case the adversaries of the Government. They attack the one, to weaken the other. We recognize in the Executive the embodiment of that authority which can alone destroy the rebellion, and rescue the Republic. If the Executive arm is paralyzed, there can be neither unity among the people, victory for our armies, nor hope for the preservation of the Government.

While the enemies of the war propose adhering to the form of a mere party organization, the loyal men have yielded their preferences and systems, content to defer to

the days of peace the revival of disputes which can only be repeated now to the injury of the common cause.

Let the people decide whether that interest is deserving of confidence which, in the midst of war, refuses to abandon the prejudices of party strife, and in the midst of national peril devotes itself to the work of dividing the people.

The opponents of the war are more anxious to prove their hatred to a party than to the public enemy. They insist that the "demon Abolition" is the most dangerous foe of the Republic. We can see but one great criminal—but one great enemy of the Republic—and he is now in arms against our countrymen and brothers. To defend him at once and forever is our first and most imperative duty.

The adversaries of the war insist that they contend for the Union as it was, and the Constitution as it is. We, too, are for the Union as it was; but not for the return of the armed associates of the sympathizers with treason to the places they so long occupied and so basely deserted. And while we renew our fealty to the Constitution as it is, we also insist upon the addition of that duty which the opponents of the war so steadily ignore, viz: "The enforcement of the laws," whether these laws are for the confiscation of all rebel property, the emancipation of all slaves who aid to defend the flag of the Union, or the punishment of those reckless partisans in the adhering States who aid and comfort the rebel enemy, demoralize the people, and paralyze the arm of the Executive.

If, in a word, we have sympathy to bestow it is not for the murderers of our country's liberties, but for the defenders of those liberties. The gallant soldier teaches us by his example to persevere in devotion to our country. He offers his life to the Republic with uncompromising spirit, renounces full confidence in his superiors, sustains the Government of the United States, and sees but one antagonist before him—the rebel who strikes at his own heart, and at the Union of these States. We should be unworthy of the advantages of peace and of home if we did not strive to imitate at the ballot-box an example so freely set before us by our fellow-citizens on the battle-field.

In the fulfillment of these grave duties, we invoke to the standard of our country men of every class and opinion. We scorn the baseness that invokes party hate or popular prejudice. When we behold the adopted and the native citizen, the Democrat and the Republican fighting side by side in the army, we are inspired by the lesson to do likewise in the quiet walks of civil life.

Loyal men of Pennsylvania, it is for you to determine between the friends of the Government and the war, and the opponents of both. It is for you to declare for the sympathizers with freedom and the rebellion, with slavery and the rebellion. It is for you to decide whether you will strengthen Abraham Lincoln or Jefferson Davis. It is for you to say whether the traitors shall be crushed or whether our free institutions shall be crushed. There is, and there can be, no middle pathway. There are, indeed, but two parties—patriots or traitors—those who are for the Union and those who are against it. And all men who are not openly for the Republic must be counted among its enemies.

It is a fact that you cannot too carefully ponder, that the leaders of the opposition to the Government in this State are the same, with discreditable exceptions, who encouraged the policy which encouraged the traitors to commence the rebellion. Their whole effort since the war began has been to divide the people of the loyal States. They announced, early in 1861, that Pennsylvania should join the South in the event of a separation, and this is their secret hope to-day. They would have held the hands of the Government that the rebels might strike at its heart, and would have succeeded but for the prompt courage of President Lincoln. They followed the fortunes of General Breckinridge up to the period of his desertion into the ranks of the rebels. They repeat his arguments in this their country's darkest hour. Their plea for the Constitution was his plea before he drew his sword against it. They clamor, as he clamored, against the Abolitionists. They deplore emancipation, even while they deny that the most effective emancipators are the slaveholders themselves. They bewail confiscation acts, while Jefferson Davis seizes the property of all loyal men in the South. And, as if to complete the parallel, and to show how sincerely they love the traitors, even as they pretend to despise the traitors, they see our brave men perishing on the battle-field and in hospital, from the disease of the swamps and the bullets of the foe, and encourage enlistments in order that they may be relieved; and, while prating of a negro exodus into the free States, to terrify our laboring whites, denounce the employment of the escaped colored men of the South to lighten the burdens and lessen the labors of the white defenders of the flag!

We address you, loyal brothers and friends, in the earnest hope that you will not do desert your country in this momentous crisis. We feel that we have the right of this great argument. We are supported by the hope that all good men are with us. Everywhere, in the free States, the same organization for which we speak is supported by citizens without reference to former party distinctions. The Republicans have come forward to give this organization their sanction. The most distinguished and orthodox Democrats have joined the ranks of the great army of loyal men, and from every battle field our brave soldiers send us words of approval and of thanks. In Pennsylvania, the great People's party have enrolled themselves in this mighty movement. Shall it fail? Will you permit a few discontented leaders, the relics of a debased and guilty Administration, who are, in fact, more responsible for the war than any other class but the rebels themselves, to sway you from your obligations to your country? This cannot be—this must not be.

Every inducement invokes us to consolidate and co-operate. The comfort and necessities of our fellow-citizens in the field of war—the support of our patriotic President and our fearless Governor, that they may fulfill their great trusts efficiently—and the threatening aspect of foreign Powers—call upon us to sink all considerations before the one absorbing duty of the hour.

The nominees of the loyal men of Pennsylvania for State officers, Hon. Thomas L. Cochran, of York county, for Auditor General, and Hon. W. S. Ross, of Luzerne

county, for Surveyor General, deserve your united and ardent support. Mr. Cochran has served with great credit to himself and advantage to the State for the last three years in the position for which he is again presented. He is known and esteemed for his pure personal and upright public character, and his high abilities and extended experience, are additional assurances that he is worthy of the suffrages of the friends of the Government. General Ross has belonged to the Democratic party, and is one of that large and influential body of men who have forever broken the shackles of the slave power, and who see in the present troubles the opportunity to prove their independence of those treacherous leaders who, during these trying times, degrade the name of Democracy by using it as a cloak for sympathy with treason. Beloved at his own home, and in a long course of public service having earned the confidence of the people and gathered a valuable experience, he is eminently fitted for the trust that has been conferred upon him.

To elect these gentlemen, will require the concerted and cordial co-operation of the loyal citizens of the State. It would be most culpable if, with every other advantage, we should fail to win a great victory in October for want of an effective and extended organization; or if we should, by dissensions among ourselves, on minor issues, give the victory to our adversaries. The duty of scouring a strong and able representation in Congress, to sustain the President in his noble war policy, and to defeat the candidates of the Breckinridge sympathizers, is paramount and binding. Let us not forget that we have also to elect a Legislature that is to choose a United States Senator, and that in every county important officers are to be elected. If we act up to the call and to the counsel of the State Convention from which we derive our authority, we shall achieve a great and lasting triumph. In this struggle it is the duty of all men to forego personal preferences for the common cause; and he who shall refuse to respond to this sentiment is unequal to the awful responsibilities of the times. To accomplish complete unity, and to prepare for a successful result, it is advisable that the loyal men should meet together in their respective wards and districts frequently. These are the fountains not only of all power, but in this emergency, of all patriotic purpose and popular enlightenment. Armed with the weapons of truth and of love of country, and strong in the sense of a perfect understanding among ourselves, we can defeat all the hosts of our adversaries, and encourage our public servants in council and our gallant brothers in the field of battle.

UTAHUS P. MARKLE, CHA.
GEORGE W. HAMMERLEY, Sec'taries.

Gov. Curtin Expects to Avoid a Draft in Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, Aug. 28.—Gov. Curtin confidently expects to make arrangements to allow each district of the State a reasonable time to furnish its quota of troops in volunteers, and thus obviate the draft entirely. As soon as the enrollment is completed and returned, the quota of each county, township, precinct, and borough, will be ascertained, together with the credit each is entitled to of men in the service. Having ascertained the number of men to be drafted in each sub-division of each county, an opportunity and a reasonable time will be given to furnish the quota as volunteers.

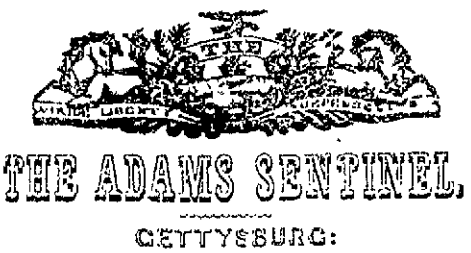
The draft was postponed till the 15th of September to afford ample time for these arrangements. It is expected that the quota of each county and sub-division can be ascertained by the 5th of September.

L. Thomas, Adjutant General of the United States army, is here for the purpose of conferring with the Governor relative to the organization of regiments and their prompt transportation. From present indications the city of Baltimore will have to furnish most, if not all her quota of the second call for three hundred thousand troops, by drafting. There are now nearly enough volunteers, or soon will be, to furnish the quota of the first call. Some of the counties, probably Carroll, Frederick, Allegheeny, and perhaps Harford, may raise volunteers enough to escape the draft. In St. Mary's, and most other Eastern Shore counties, where slavery exists to the greatest extent, and nearly all the white inhabitants sympathize with treason, there are not men enough left, of military age, to make up their quota. Nearly all the male citizenable to bear arms, have already gone South. Since the determination to draft was announced, they went across the bay, over into Virginia, by scores and hundreds. It would seem indeed as if no great effort had been made to prevent their going. It is the oft repeated boast of Secessionists that they can make their way into "Dixie" with much greater ease than they can to the North or to Canada.

There are really but few regrets expressed when these Rebel sympathizers skedaddle. They are profless and uncongenial neighbors or associates, either in business or socially, of loyal citizens. The only way effective soldiers could be made out of Maryland Secessionists would be to put a few of them, distinctly labeled front and rear, in Northern regiments, with bayonets in front of them, bayonets in rear of them, bayonets surrounding them, given to know at the same time they must fight or die.

WASHINGTON, August 25.—Senator S. C. Pomeroy has by request of the President consented to organize emigration parties of free colored persons for settlement in Central America, and been commissioned accordingly. This gentleman's former success in organizing emigrant expeditions for the settlement of Kansas and Colorado affords a guarantee of a happy consummation of his present plans. The Government proposes to send out the emigrants in good steamships, and provide them all necessary implements of labor and also sustenance until they can gather a harvest.

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—A special despatch from Cairo to the Tribune, of this city, dated on Saturday last, says that a train of cars on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, when three miles beyond Courtland, was attacked by a band of guerrillas, numbering four hundred, who destroyed the train, which was in charge of a detachment of the Forty-second Illinois Regiment. Eight Rebels were killed. The Federal loss was two wounded and two missing.



GETTYSBURG:

Tuesday Evening, Sept. 2, 1862.

UNION STATE TICKET.

AUDITOR GENERAL,
Thomas E. Cochran.
SURVEYOR GENERAL,
William S. Ross.

UNION COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS,
Hon. EDWARD McPHERSON.
SENATOR,
COL. JOHN WOLFORD.
(Subject to the decision of the Conference.)
ASSEMBLY,
JOHN HUBBARD, SEN.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
WM. B. McLELLAN.
COMMISSIONER,
WM. J. PETERS.
DIRECTOR,
LEVI D. MAUSE.
AUDITOR,
DAVID CERRENS.
SURVEYOR,
JOSEPH S. GITT.

EDWARD SCULL, Esq., of Somerset, has been appointed Collector, and ROBERT G. HARPER, of Gettysburg, Assessor of the National Revenue Tax, for the 16th Congressional District, comprising the counties of Adams, Franklin, Fulton, Bedford and Somerset.

ROGUES STILL ABOUT.—The residence of Mrs. BARR, in this place, was entered on last Wednesday night, by some villains, no doubt with a view to plunder; but the family leaving them, made an alarm, and they escaped.

Mr. JACOB PLANK, on Marsh creek, had a number of hams, shoulders, &c., valued at 40 or 50 dollars, stolen from him a few nights since.

It appears that private JOHN KILPATRICK, son of Mr. Christian Keckler, of this county, who was advertised as a deserter from Capt. Pfeiffer's company, is now in the 2d Flying Artillery in the Army of the Potomac, and was in the seven days' fighting on the Peninsula, acting most bravely. He had got tired of the inactive railroad-guarding, and moved his quarters into more active service.

News reached us on Sunday night that Surgeons and Nurses had been telegraphed for, to attend upon the large number of wounded on the battle-field. Responding promptly and patriotically to the call, two of our townsmen, Mrs. R. HONTSER and HILL, left yesterday morning in the cars to tender their services; but were met at the Junction by a notice that no more persons, surgeons, nurses, &c., would be allowed to cross the Potomac in the present crisis; and they returned home.

The following young men have enrolled themselves in the Anderson Troop, in addition to those published last week: Joseph Sullivan, Paul Hersh, Henry B. Brough, Elias Deeter; making 32 in all.

The Regiment, to the Colonelcy of which Rev. CHARLES K. SUMWALT has been appointed, is the 135th. It is composed of two companies from Adams, (Capts. J. F. McCreary's and J. Walter's), four from Montgomery, three from Bedford, and one from Bucks. Capt. McCreary's company is on the right, and is company A; Capt. Walter's is the color company. They are an active body of men, and have a Colonel all fire and energy, who will never be in the rear of his regiment.

The members of Capt. McCreary's, Capt. Walter's, and the Anderson Troop recruits, were paid off their bounty (\$30), a few days ago, by the Commissioners and Treasurer. The handsome sum of \$2,700 was sent home by members of Capt. McCreary's company, to their friends; and a large amount, also, from the others—the amount we have not heard.

We learn that Col. SUMWALT's regiment passed the Junction on Saturday, on their way to Washington, where they now probably are. They were all in fine health and spirits, and their Col. was bearing himself gallantly. They may soon be in the field, and if so, we feel confident that the Adams county boys will not disgrace themselves.

At our last accounts Capt. SHIPLEY's company was near Arlington Heights, on the Virginia side, opposite Washington—all well, and in good spirits. We give a list of the officers and privates.

Would it not be well for our farmers to pay some more attention to the raising of sheep for the fleece. There are many localities in Adams county admirably calculated for the purpose; and there is every inducement now, as we observe that wool is now higher than it has been for 44 years. This is owing to the large demand for army goods, and to the advanced price of cotton. It is not likely soon to fall so low again as it has been of late years.

The State Medical Board of Pennsylvania will meet at Harrisburg on the 11th inst., to examine candidates for the post of Assistant Surgeon in Pennsylvania Regiments, and will sit one day.

The Military Enrollment.

During the past week, the Assistant Deputy Marshalls concluded their enrollment for this County, and furnished the same to JOHN PICKENS, Esq., Deputy Marshal, who is now engaged, with his Clerks, in placing the whole matter in perfect order and system for the Government. His clerks are highly competent, and are—Alex'r. Cobean, C. X. Martin, Jeremiah Culp and Samuel G. Cook. We have a return, hastily taken off, (and which will be very nearly, if not entirely correct), of the number enrolled; but will not be able, until the completion of the duties of the clerks, to know what proportion of deductions are to be made from each township for volunteers in service, and how many will be necessary to be drafted from each. The following is the list of enrolled men:—

Bulter.....	226	Hamiltonburg.....	277
Berwick Borough.....	70	Liberty.....	129
" Township.....	86	Lattimore.....	193
Conowingo.....	100	Mendenhall.....	280
Cumbersland.....	200	Mt. Pleasant.....	298
Franklin.....	347	Mr. Joy.....	194
Freedom.....	174	Oxford.....	251
Gettysburg.....	414	Reading.....	220
Germany.....	321	Strabach.....	264
Huntington.....	336	Tyrone.....	161
Hamilton.....	186	Union.....	201
Total.....			5,059

The Littlestown Railroad was sold at public outcry on Thursday last—Mr. MYERS, the agent of the first mortgage creditors, becoming the purchaser—at \$18,500.

The Surgeon General of the U. States has issued a notice to the Loyal Women and Children of the U. States, that the supply of lint for the army is nearly exhausted, and appeals to them to come to the aid of the Surgeons, and scrape lint for the brave wounded soldiers. Send to Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, &c. as soon as possible.

Gov. CURTIN has appointed Colonel A. K. McCLURE the General Superintendent of the military affairs of this State. The organization of the large forces of Pennsylvania under the late call, requires so much care and attention, that it is impossible, even with his untiring efforts, for Gov. Curtin, who has been indefatigable ever since the breaking out of the rebellion, in addition to his other duties, to give the required attention to all the matters connected with the calls. Col. McCLURE has patriotically volunteered to attend to the details of the work required, and will bring to it industry and perseverance.

Sergeant Jacob Stinch, of York, who has never before been heard from since the seven days' fighting before Richmond, has turned up at a hospital in that city. He was wounded in the side very severely, and has never been able to write home since, from the severity of his wound. Others may yet be heard of, now supposed to be killed—amongst whom we do hope may be our gallant friend, Capt. BAILEY.

Who can say that the Scranon boys are not patriots?—We notice that there were one hundred and fifteen men enlisted the other day, at Scranon, Pa., and they unanimously refused to take the bounty. They said they fought not for money, but for their country! The Rebels had better keep clear of such a set of determined Pennsylvanians.

Rev. Mr. Nicolls, pastor of the Presbyterian congregation of Chambersburg, has gone as chaplain to the 126th Regt., which was principally raised in Franklin county, at their request. The Trustees have kindly granted him leave of absence for three months, without abating his salary.

Col. R. Mason, of the 71st Regt. Ohio Volunteers, was, by order of the President, cashiered for cowardice, in his surrender of Clarksville, Tenn., to the Rebels. Six of his Captains, five Lieutenants and the Adjutant, came out in a card, and said they had advised the Colonel to surrender. Whereupon, the whole party of officer advisers were dismissed from the service of the United States, by order of the Secretary of War. That is the way to treat cowards!

Gen. McClellan, on Thursday, assumed command of the army of Virginia. Gen. Burnside commands the army of the Potomac, and Gen. Pope the army of the Rappahannock. Gen. Cadwallader is to take the field under the new organization, and will be assigned to a corps d'armee, in the Army of Virginia. Capt. Moses, (late of Gen. Heintzelman's staff), has been appointed Gen. C.'s Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

There was a very destructive fire at Wrightsville, York county, on Thursday night, which broke out in the lumber-yard of Frank Weiser, of York. The amount of lumber destroyed is nearly two millions of feet, belonging to various individuals. A warehouse, occupied by Messrs. Small, of York, which contained about \$25,000 worth of leaf tobacco, was also destroyed, with its contents; and another building in which there were about 3,000 bushels of wheat and corn, owned by W. M. Conkey and others. The fire was the work of an incendiary, who was seen to apply the torch but made good his escape. The Columbia bridge escaped narrowly.

The banks and insurance companies of St. Louis have subscribed \$24,350 for volunteers enlisting for the war and their families. The total subscriptions reach near \$200,000. It is determined that Missouri shall remain in the Union.

LATEST WAR NEWS.

TERRIFIC FIGHTING FOR THREE DAYS!

On Friday last, a terrific battle took place near Gainesville, Va., between our army under General Pope and the Rebels, which lasted with continuous fury from daylight until after night. The Rebels were driven from the field, but our troops were too much exhausted to pursue. The battle was fought on the old battle-field of Bull Run. Our loss was not less than 8,000 killed and wounded, whilst it was thought the loss of the enemy was much greater.

During Friday night the Rebels were heavily reinforced, whilst our reinforcements, under Generals Franklin and Sumner, from some unexplained cause, did not come up. On Saturday morning the Rebels again attacked Pope's army, which was boldly met, and a severe battle followed. But their numbers were overwhelming, and of course the advantage was on the side of the enemy, and Gen. Pope fell back to Centerville, in good order. He was there met by Generals Franklin and Sumner's corps. His army is well concentrated, and the men are in good condition and spirits.

The loss of officers as well as men, at the terrific battle of Friday, is awfully distressing. Among the killed is Col. Fletcher Webster, of Massachusetts, oldest son of Daniel Webster. Gen. Schenck, of Ohio, was wounded, and Col. Canton, of Ohio, killed. Gen. Hatch is killed. A large number of captains and other officers in New York, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts regiments, are killed and wounded. The battle-field is in the possession of the Rebels; and, of course, full information cannot be had of particulars.

On Sunday there was but little, if any fighting. Our army is now concentrated, and we hope, from the bravery of our men, fighting in the just and holy cause they are, and the skillfulness of our Generals, that we shall be able, in our next, to chronicle a glorious and decisive victory.

The Indian Troubles.

St. PAUL, Aug. 28.—Ten whites were killed and 51 wounded at New-Um at the fight on Saturday. The Indians fought bravely and recklessly. Their loss was considerable.

On Sunday our small force under Major Plandreau, fearing that he could not stand another attack withdrew to Mankato, leaving the town to the mercy of the Indians. It is reported that between 500 and 600 Indians were in the fight.

Col. Sibley's command probably reached Fort Ridgely yesterday. The Adjutant-General of Minnesota issued an order to the commanding officer to seize all horses and means of transportation necessary, on giving a receipt to owners. The massacre does not seem confined to one locality, but spread over a vast amount of territory.

It is reported that forty-five families had all but two persons, been killed at Lake Shitka, sixty miles southwest of New-Um, but these reports are undoubtedly exaggerated, many persons having fled or secreted themselves, who are probably supposed to be killed.

LOUISVILLE, August 28.—The Democrat's correspondent just arrived from Cumberland Gap, which he left on the evening of the 24th, says that our troops are in excellent health and spirits, eager for a fight, with an abundance of provisions for sixty days. Every few days our troops send out foraging parties, sometimes consisting of 100 wagons, into Powell's Valley, Tennessee, which invariably return laden, the foragers always driving away whatever Rebels they meet.

The correspondent says the troops can hold the Gap against any force, and that the Rebels do not mean to attack, but think they can starve the United States troops out. The number of rebels this side of the Gap are estimated at from 20,000 to 30,000, trying to join with Gen. Gordo Williams.

The editors of the Harrisburg Patriot and Union were discharged from imprisonment, on Friday week, on giving their parole of honor to do no act or deed hereafter disloyal to the government.

We learn that Lieutenant General SCOTT writes from West Point that his condition is so much improved that he is now able to take his daily walks without the assistance of a cane even.

The comet can be plainly seen with the naked eye from early in the evening until morning. It is about fifteen degrees west of the North Star, and forms with the brightest star in the "Little Dipper," an obtuse triangle, the star being in the triangle. The nucleus is quite brilliant, and through a telescope burning rays can be seen issuing from one side. A tail of four or five degrees in length can be easily seen with the naked eye.

BUFFALO, August 29.—The war excitement is increasing here. At three P. M. daily, all business is suspended—church bells ring, flags are hoisted, and recruiting is going on with the greatest business. The One Hundred and Sixteenth Regiment numbers 900 men; the Irish Regiment have already recruited 430, and steps are also being taken to raise another regiment here.

That's the Talk.

A Nova Scotian living near Boston, who has resided in this country for many years, recently sent word to his relatives in Nova Scotia that he intended to claim British protection and return home, in order to avoid the draft. His father replied to the following effect: "Tell my son that his father has been a Colonel in the British army for forty years, and if he will not stand by his adopted country's flag, I will go myself!"

The new census of San Francisco shows the prosperous condition of that city. In 1860, the population numbered 56,805; in 1861, 83,000; and at present it amounts to 99,000.

ADDRESS OF THE UNION STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

We print, to-day, the Address of the Union State Central Committee, to the loyal men of Pennsylvania. The address, says the Harrisburg Telegraph, is a highly creditable production, reflecting great credit on the chairman of the committee, Cyrus P. Markle, Esq. Its tone is earnest, patriotic and truthful. By its perusal we are convinced at once, that its appeals to the loyal men of Pennsylvania are based on the fact that if this loyalty is not aroused to a full appreciation of the dangers by which we are surrounded, loyally to the government may be made the motive of a persecution at once horrible and unrelenting. "The loyal men of Pennsylvania must make themselves felt at the ballot box equally as forcibly as they are felt on the battle-field. If the secret enemies of the Union are permitted to triumph at the ballot box, there will be little hope for those who are now so nobly struggling in battle, amid carnage and death, for the Union. These are stern facts, and on these the chairman of the Union State Central Committee bases an argument at once unanswerable and eloquent.

Let no man fail to read the address, and let all be admonished by its appeals, to increase the already noble efforts of the people of Pennsylvania in behalf of the Union and the Government.

Prospect of a General War With the Indian Tribes.

WASHINGTON, August 27.—A despatch received at the Post Office Department, dated Salt Lake, yesterday, says that a general war with nearly all the Indian tribes east of the Missouri river is close at hand, and the interruption of the overland travel was daily expected. Nothing but prompt and decisive action on the part of the Government will prevent it. The lines should be protected by soldiers at intervals of one hundred miles. Gen. Pope's force is too small. Col. Connor's force is four hundred miles west, traveling slowly. Owing to the information contained in the above despatch the Post Office Department has instructed Postmasters to send to California via New York, till further direction.

From the West we receive the official despatches detailing a combined naval and military expedition on the Mississippi, planned by Gen. Curtis and Capt. Davis, of the flotilla. The Rebel transport Fairplay was captured with a heavy cargo of war material, consisting of over five thousand rifles and muskets, a large quantity of ammunition, four field guns, and small arms. The military force landed and destroyed the railroad station and telegraph at Monroe, La. Two camps of a Louisiana regiment were destroyed, and eight cars burnt. The expedition then proceeded up the Yazoo river, where a battery of 42-pounders and two field-pieces, and a quantity of ammunition were captured. The heavy pieces were destroyed and the field-pieces brought away. Thirty-five prisoners were captured and several guerilla bands dispersed. The arms captured were designed for Hindman's forces in Arkansas.

General Blunt has chased the guerilla bands under Quantrell and Rains out of Missouri into Arkansas. A company of militia from St. Joseph's, Mo., a few days ago, surprised a guerilla camp near Union Mills, captured sixteen horses, ten or a dozen shotguns, forty pounds of lead and twenty-five of powder. From Kentucky we also learn of the defeat and dispersion of several guerilla bands.

A despatch from Fort Donelson, dated on Sunday, says the enemy under Col. Woodward, consisting of four hundred and fifty infantry, three hundred and thirty-five cavalry, and supported by two field-pieces, had made an attack on the fort, and were repulsed with the loss of thirty killed and wounded. The fort was garrisoned by four companies of the Seventy-first Ohio Regiment, under the command of Major Hart. The Rebels were afterwards pursued and dispersed.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—The law of Congress passed several years ago forbidding the circulation in the District of Columbia of bank or corporation notes below the denomination of five dollars will be strictly enforced after the 20th of September, and offenders prosecuted according to law. The Government issues will supply the deficiency, and consequently exclude foreign notes of questionable or counterfeited character, as well as the genuine ones of small denominations.

GENERAL BURNSIDE.—A correspondent of the Indiana State Journal thus describes, in few words, the personal appearance of General Burnside, one of the noblest heroes of this war, and a native of Indiana:—"Two days ago I, for the first time, saw General Burnside, but did not know I was looking at a Major-General until told so. A tall, well built, middle-aged Indian farmer, wearing a twenty-five cent palm leaf hat, without coat or vest, making himself comfortable in linen trousers and well-worn slippers, would fairly represent the appearance of the hero of Hatteras and Rappahannock as he appeared on that occasion. It is said he has 'store clothes,' brass buttons and shoulder straps, but he prefers comfort to display, and wears his working suit in prosecuting the great work before him. The suns of Carolina have browned his features, but at the same time nerved him for the task of a hero."—

INDIANA.—Gov. Morton is an extraordinary man, and the men of his State are singularly and remarkably patriotic. The patriotism that fires his brain and nerves, his arm seems to have proven contagious, and has spread the flames which de-roy the prairies of the West when the herbage is dry and crisp. The Indian polis Journal says the rush to arms is wonderful. The State is fast becoming one vast camp. The Adjutant-General's office is besieged by a mob of applicants for authority to accept companies, and still the work goes on.—Depression has passed away, and all now feel buoyant and hopeful.

Secretary Seward has written a letter to Hon. Wm. Stuart, British Chargé Affairs, in which he decides that foreign residents who have

